



## OFFICE OF THE COMM'Y GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE.

Washington July 11, 1825.

SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this Office, until the first day of October next, for the delivery of Provisions for the use of the Troops of the United States to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

### At New-Orleans.

240 barrels of pork  
500 do fresh fine flour  
2200 gallons of good proof whiskey  
220 bushels of good sound beans  
3520 pounds of good hard soap  
1000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
55 bushels of good clean salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Pensacola.

600 barrels of pork  
1250 do of fresh fine flour  
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
550 bushels of good sound beans  
3900 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
140 bushels of good clean salt  
2250 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Baton Rouge.

200 barrels of pork  
400 do of fresh fine flour  
2600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
150 bushels of good sound beans  
4500 pounds of good hard soap  
1200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
40 bushels of good clean salt  
750 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Natchitoches.

100 barrels of pork  
375 do of fresh fine flour  
2400 gallons of good proof whiskey  
105 bushels of good sound beans  
2640 pounds of good hard soap  
1240 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
42 bushels of good clean salt  
675 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the first day of December, 1826.

At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of the Verdigris, 150 miles above Fort Smith.

300 barrels of pork  
625 do of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
260 bushels of good sound beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

### At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

1000 barrels of pork  
2000 do of fresh fine flour  
15000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
900 bushels of good sound beans  
390 do of good clean salt  
13000 pounds of good hard soap  
1000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

3500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

### At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

150 barrels of pork  
290 do of fresh fine flour  
1700 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1000 pounds of good hard soap  
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
50 bushels of good clean salt  
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

### At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.

120 barrels of pork  
280 do of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
190 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
960 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
20 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

### At St. Peters, Mississippi.

420 barrels of pork  
750 do of fresh fine flour  
5760 gallons of good proof whiskey  
6000 pounds of good hard soap  
3200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
100 bushels of good clean salt  
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

### At Green Bay.

575 barrels of pork  
1200 do of fresh fine flour  
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
500 bushels of good sound beans  
2000 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
150 bushels of good clean salt  
2500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826.

### At Detroit.

120 barrels of pork  
250 do of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
100 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
50 bushels of good clean salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

### At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior.

370 barrels of pork  
780 do of fresh fine flour  
5000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
340 bushels of good sound beans  
5500 pounds of good hard soap  
2500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
90 bushels of good clean salt  
1400 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

### At Mackinack.

75 barrels of pork  
156 do of fresh fine flour  
1000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
70 bushels of good sound beans  
1100 pounds of good hard soap  
500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
20 bushels of good clean salt  
230 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826.

### At Pittsburg.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
980 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Niagara, N. Y.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
980 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Sacket's Harbor.

240 barrels of pork  
500 do of fresh fine flour  
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
200 bushels of good sound beans  
3000 pounds of good hard soap  
1500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
56 bushels of good clean salt  
800 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Boston.

300 barrels of pork No 1 full hooped  
625 do of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
275 bushels of good sound beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At New York.

300 Barrels of New York mess Pork  
625 do of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
275 bushels of good sound beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Fort Delaware.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
980 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
The remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork  
250 barrels fresh fine Howard street flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
28 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
The remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
980 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
The remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Old Point Comfort.

600 barrels of pork  
1375 do of fresh fine flour  
5800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
605 bushels of good sound beans  
9630 pounds of good hard soap  
4400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
154 bushels of good clean salt  
2475 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

### At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
980 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

### At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
980 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
28 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Savannah, Geo.

60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
980 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

### At Augusta, Geo.

60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
980 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

### At St. Augustine.

60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
980 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

It is understood that the pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, where the quality is otherwise designated,) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except feet, ears, and snout, which are inadmissible. Should the hog be of less weight than 200 pounds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No more than one head is allowed to a barrel of pork. The contractor may, at his option, exclude the hams and make up the deficiency with good side pieces.

The candles to be made of good hard tallow, with cotton wicks.

The pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the soap and candles, in strong and secure boxes, of a convenient size for transportation.

The pork, whiskey, vinegar, and flour, in seasonable heart of white oak barrels, the pork in barrels full hooped. The pork contracted for, to be delivered at Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, and St. Peter's, to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt. The pieces not to exceed ten pounds in weight.

The provisions to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspecting, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store houses as may be designated by the U. States' Agent. The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, one-third, on giving 60 days previous notice.

The provisions to be delivered at Council Bluffs, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien and St. Peter's, must pass St. Louis for their ultimate destination by the 5th April, 1826, and, if contracted for above that post, they must be on board the boats and ready for transportation by that period. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply the deficiency.

The quantity to be contracted for at the Council Bluffs, Cantonment Gibson, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, St. Peter's, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will depend on the crops and manufactures at those posts; the power, therefore, is reserved by the Commissary General of Subsistence,

of reducing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles of subsistence, at any time before entering into contract, and this privilege is reserved, independent of the privilege of reducing one third, on giving 60 days notice after contracting.

No advances will be made in any case whatever, but payment will be made only on evidence being produced at this office, of the inspection and delivery.

It is expressly understood, that at all the depots and stations, the salt is to be received by measure of 32 quarts to the bushel.

When a bid is accepted, and notice thereof given to the person making the bid, refusal or neglect on his part to give good and sufficient security within a reasonable time, to be specified by this department, it will then be at the option of this department to consider the contract forfeited or not.

It is required, that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this department, should accompany their bids by letters recommending them, from gentlemen of respectability, who are known to the government.

It is desirable that all proposals made, be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

Persons making bids for New Orleans, Pensacola, Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, the posts on the Upper Mississippi, Mackinac, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will make two sets of proposals, one predicated on being paid in Western funds, and the other on receiving payment in drafts on the department at Washington, or some Atlantic city.

By order of the Board,  
GEO. GIBSON,  
Commissary General of Subsistence.

July 29—30

### Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that, by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 7th day of September 1821, by William Hall to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court. On the 29th day of September next will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank or branches, all the right and title of the said Hall to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

### One Hundred Acres,

situate about four miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Alexander Offutt, Early Scott, C. W. Hall and Samuel Cooper, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank, the sum of two hundred and ten dollars with interest thereon from 28th day of August 1824, together with costs, &c. subject however to be redeemed by the said Hall at any time within two years, upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch, the purchase money, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

### Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that, on the 30th day of September next, by virtue of three mortgages executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which are on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court) will be sold to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank or branches, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the tract of land described in said mortgages, being

### One Hundred Acres,

on the South end of the tract on which he now resides, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay to said Bank \$310 with interest from the 15th of November 1823—350 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824, and 238 dollars with interest from the 23d of January 1825, together with expenses attending the sale, &c. deducting \$59 50 100, deposited on the 23d of June 1824, and 60 dollars on the 9th of July 1824. The said property will be subject however to be redeemed by the said Sanders at any time within two years upon his paying into the principal Bank or this Branch the amount for which the same may have been sold, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

### Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON JULY 25th 1825.  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of September next will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or branches by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky both on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, one dated on the 24th day of April 1821, and the other dated on the 26th of October 1821, all the right and title of the said William Story to a certain

### Lot of Ground,

in Georgetown described in said mortgages, being the same on which the said Story resides, known on the plat of said town by its No. 28, or so much thereof (if susceptible of a division) as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of 730 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824, together with costs attending the sale.—Subject however to be redeemed by the said Story at any time within two years upon his paying into the Principal Bank or this Branch, the amount with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

### Jessamine Circuit, Sct.

Francis Miller Compt. }  
Against }  
Robt. Eastin & others Defendants }  
In Chancery.  
This day came the complainant by his counsel and on their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Tucker Woodson Williamson is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. It is ordered, that unless he, the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next October term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this commonwealth for two calendar months successively.

A copy teste  
JEFFERSON PRICE, D. C. for  
DANIEL B. PRICE, Clerk J. C. C.

31. 2m.

### Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.  
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 24th day of August 1821 by Elijah Allen to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' Office of the Scott County Court, on the 29th day of September next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Allen to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

### Sixty-four Acres,

about two miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Y. Pitts, Rhodham Neale, A. S. Clayton, and Robert Adkins, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of \$160 with interest thereon from the 28th August 1824, together with cost, &c. Subject however to be redeemed by the said Allen at any time within two years, upon his paying into bank the purchase money with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

### The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.  
February Term, 1825.

Francis McConnell Compt. }  
Against }  
John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders }  
In Chancery.

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery in the above case at their February Term 1825, the undersigned as commissioner will proceed to sell at public sale on the premises on the 5th day of September next to the highest bidder, on a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant. The mortgage premises not heretofore sold by decree of said court, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay to the complainant the sum of \$49 dollars 52 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1816 until paid, subject to a credit of \$79 dollars 39 cents made the 28th August 1817 and also to pay to the complainant the further sum of \$91 dollars 61 cents, with interest at 6 per cent from the 14th day of May 1816 until paid—immediate possession will be given to the purchaser. The land mentioned in the mortgage and bill is as follows: Beginning at a stake near the mouth of a lane on the north side of the Frankfort road, thence with said lane north 29 3/4 East 24 poles to a stake, thence S. 61 1/4 E. 10 5/10 poles to a stake thence N. 25 1/2 E. 3 3/10 poles to a stake, thence N. 61 1/4 W. 10 1/10 poles to a stake, thence N. 28 3/4 E. 7 6/10 poles to a stake on the S side of the Lee-stown road thence with the same S. 54 1/2 E. 35 poles to a stake corner to the cleared land thence with said road S. 55 1/2 E. 39 1/4 poles to a stake and James McConnell's line thence with his line S. 16 1/2 W. 56 poles to a stake on the Frankfort road, thence with the same S. 33 1/2 W. 20 1/2 poles to a stake on said road, corner to the cleared land, thence with said road S. 88 W. 45 poles, and South 69 West 32 1/4 poles to the beginning, containing 43 acres and 38 poles of which 17 acres 2 quarters and 13 poles was sold under a former decree of said court. The residue ordered for sale under the present decree.

WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

31—3w.

### The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT,  
February Term, 1825.

James McConnell Compt. }  
Against }  
John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders }  
In Chancery.

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery, at their February Term 1825 in the above case: The undersigned as commissioner, will sell at public sale on the premises, on the 5th day of September next on a credit of 2 years, the purchaser giving bond next to approved security, payable to the complainant, with approved security, payable to the bill and mortgage mentioned, not heretofore sold, being 3 acres and 89 poles. The mortgaged lot contains 10 acres and 89 poles. 7 acres of said lot was sold under a former decree of said court, the original lot of 10 acres and 89 poles is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Lee-stown road, thence with the same South 55 1/2 East 43 poles to a stake in said road, thence South 24 poles to a stake near the Frankfort road, thence with the same N. 65 West 49 1/10 poles to a stake, thence north 16 1/2 east 36 poles to the beginning. The aforesaid residue of 3 acres and 89 poles, will be sold as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the complainant the sum of 634 dollars 49 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1816 until paid, immediate possession will be delivered to the purchaser by

WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

31—3w.

### Jessamine Circuit, Sct.

Joseph Previtt's heirs Compt. }  
Against }  
Jos. Previtt's Executors & Hrs. Dpts. }  
In Chancery.



# MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Long Box.]  
A CAUTION TO OLD MEN.  
Campan June 12, 1768.

Mr Davis

By giving the following Biographical sketch a place in your paper, if you do not render a service to the public, you will at least oblige your constant reader

A FARMER.

JEREMIAH'S MAUL.

Jeremiah Hargrove was a wealthy farmer who resided on the Yadkin river in Rowan county; he was fifty years old before he married, his wife was the daughter of a neighbouring farmer, and nearly of the same age with himself; they had only one child a son John Hargrove, who at the age of 22 married and settled on the same farm with his father, and at about a quarter of a mile distance.

About 4 years after the marriage of John Hargrove, Mrs Hargrove, (his mother) died—after the death of his wife the old gentleman proposed to his son John to give him up the whole of his estate, break up housekeeping, &c &c live with his son. John was pleased with the proposition of his father, and observed that he would communicate the proposition to his wife, and if she had no objection which he was sure she would not, he would cheerfully accede to the proposal. When John Hargrove informed his wife of the offer made by his father, she was delighted and immediately took occasion to signify his approbation to the old gentleman himself. Within a short time afterwards, the old gentleman moved to his son's house, where for some time the attention paid him by his son and daughter-in-law, rendered him extremely happy.

The farming business of Mr. Hargrove had been very extensive; besides for many years he had been in the habit of purchasing a large number of cattle, for men who made it a business to take a large drove of cattle to Pennsylvania every autumn. Those droves continued to apply to Mr. Hargrove to aid them in their purchases, but being very infirm from violent attacks of rheumatism, as well as from advanced age he declined, and to prevent any further solicitations of the kind he conveyed the whole of his estate to his son and gave up every kind of business.

It was not very long after this conveyance was made before Mrs. Hargrove began to relax in her attention to her father-in-law; she was naturally ambitious though mild and pleasant, and as the whole estate was now completely rested in her husband, she gave loose to her inclinations—she gave large and expensive entertainments, and as most of her guests were not suitable companions for her father-in-law, she frequently insinuated, that he could, during those entertainments, spend his time with the children in the nursery.

This conduct aroused the resentment of the old gentleman; but when he reflected that he had brought the difficulties on himself by his own imprudence, in conveying away the whole of his property, and thereby become entirely dependant on his son for his very existence; instead of complaining to him of the conduct of his wife (who completely controlled her husband) he had recourse to a stratagem.

He observed to his son one day at dinner, in presence of his wife, that he should be more happy if he had a small house with only one room contiguous to his son's where he could enjoy himself alone, and out of the noise of the children. Both John and his wife were well pleased at the old man's hint, and promised he should be gratified with such a house as soon as it could be built, which promise was very soon fulfilled.

Shortly after the old gentleman moved into his new cottage, he employed a joiner to make him a strong chest, at which his daughter-in-law grumbled to her husband, saying that his father could have no earthly use for such a chest, and that it was an expense merely to gratify a whim;—but the son chose to gratify him, though he was of the same opinion with his wife.

Soon after the chest was brought home, the old gentleman applied secretly to a wealthy neighbour of his, for the loan of a large sum of gold, which he promised to return within a few days, which loan he obtained, took it home and locked it up in the new chest.

It was a custom with the daughter-in-law once a day to visit the old gentleman, when she had no company. He therefore placed the gold he had borrowed on his table, and when he saw her coming to his cottage he placed himself by the side of the table in the attitude of counting the gold, and as she stepped in at the door, he hid the money together and covered it with his handkerchief, as if intended to conceal it from her view. She remained but a short time before she left him, and went to her husband, and in great astonishment informed him that his father was possessed of immense wealth,—that she had surprised him when counting more gold than she had ever before seen.

From this time forward the greatest possible attention was paid to the old gentleman both by his son and daughter-in-law during the remainder of his life.

There was in the neighbourhood, a schoolmaster, who was in the habit of writing wills; the old gentleman had sent for him to write his, previous to the discovery of his having the large amount of gold by his daughter-in-law, and she used to jest her husband about his father making a will, who had nothing to bequeath; but when she had discovered his gold, she became solicitous to know of the schoolmaster, the contents of the will.—He informed her that there was no mention made in it of any, nor did he know he possessed any, but he said the chest and all it contained was willed to her husband—that the will was sealed up and left with him, with the injunction that the seal should not be broken, until after he was buried.

When the old man died he was very decently interred and immediately thereafter, the schoolmaster called on for the will. He produced it, and on opening it the contents were found as the schoolmaster had stated. The son then with great eagerness, and in the presence of the schoolmaster and his wife, proceeded to open the chest, and to their utter astonishment found it to contain nothing but a very elegant little MAUL, on which was a label with these words neatly written thereon

May he who before death gives away all,  
Be knocked on the head with Jeremiah's Maul.

From the Charleston Courier.

Ball at Buenos Ayres.—The citizens of the United States resident at Buenos Ayres, with a view of uniting in some public demonstration of their feelings, excited by the success of the cause of emancipation in the glorious action of Ayacucho, gave on the last anniversary of the birth day of the "Immortal Washington," a grand ball and supper. The government having kindly granted the use of the Consulado building, which is very extensive, seven hundred invitations to the most respectable inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were issued. The fete was as splendid as it was respectable, the like, it is said, having never been witnessed in Buenos Ayres, and rarely exceeded in the more opulent cities of Europe.

The following is a description of the fete:

On the evening of the Ball, the Consulado building was brilliantly illuminated with variegated lamps, representing the names of Washington, Bolivar, and Sucre. The street was crowded by a multitude, through which it was difficult to gain access to the door. On entering, the Ball Room had an air of enchantment, almost realizing some of the fairy scenes described in Arabian Romance—the ceiling or awning over the Patia, was of white muslin, suspended in the form of a cone, extending in rich folds from a centre of sky blue, (surrounded at the foot by a circle of the same colour) to the top of the iron railing of the terrace; the height of this beautiful canopy being justly proportioned to the size of the room (a square of 45 feet) had a most pleasing effect. The railing handsomely painted white, was lined on the outside with sky blue, within, around its top, extended a garland of green, and at the bottom, a still larger garland in festoons, forming a rich cornice to a graceful drapery of blue, red, and white, the numerous windows and doors were tastefully hung with curtains of the same colours, and the walls were lined with richly framed mirrors. At the head of the room was suspended a decoration of white satin, suspended by a wreath of artificial sprigs of laurel hanging in the centre, the arms of the United States and Buenos Ayres united, the flags of the United States on the right and Great Britain on the left, were supporting that of Buenos Ayres; whilst around the circumference were placed those of the other South American Republics. On either side were the portraits of Washington and Bolivar, with their names in transparency. The floor was carpeted, and around the room extended three rows of sofas and chairs; the whole brilliantly lighted by nine large elegant chandeliers, suspended from the ceiling. A spacious apartment on the left was appropriated to the gentlemen, and furnished with every refreshment, a room facing the entrance was occupied by the music, and two others contiguous were used as withdrawing rooms for the ladies, handsomely furnished and provided with all the conveniences of the toilet. On the left extended the supper room, most splendidly decorated. Nothing could exceed the rich and picturesque appearance of the table. Temples of various sizes and constructions were connected by garlands of flowers, whilst the fruits of the season were bounteously interspersed. Under an arch in the centre of the room, was a transparency representing, on one side, a monument on the field of Battle, on which was engraved the names of Ayacucho and Bolivar. Fame, with her brazen trumpet, had just left it to sound the name of Sucre through the Andes. On the reverse was the figure of Liberty, with the emblems of the United States on the right, and Britannia on the left, supporting the genius of South America in the form of a Peruvian Indian. In the perspective were seen the vessels of the three nations, triumphantly bearing their banners on the ocean.

About ten o'clock the dancing commenced, which alternately consisted of minuet, Spanish country dances, cotillions, and waltzes. The music, during the intervals, playing national airs, marches, and symphonies. A more rich display of fashion and beauty has perhaps seldom been seen in any country—and it would be vain to attempt to describe the magical and fascinating appearance of the whole.—At two o'clock the ladies were waited on by the gentlemen to the supper room, where they partook of a sumptuous repast. Before and after the ladies had retired, a number of toasts were drank, of which we select the following, which sufficiently illustrate the enthusiastic spirit that prevailed:—

By the President—"Liberty: we remember with gratitude its great founder; we view as the consummation the battle of Ayacucho."

By an English Gentleman—"The President of the United States."

By Brigadier General Ascencio—"The two Americas of the North and South—fraternized now in system and opinion, may we also have the fortune to give to our history a hero virtuous as Washington."

By Doctor Frias—"The present assembly is certainly the most interesting we have had, in consequence of the memorable action of Ayacucho, on account of the taste and elegance displayed, and the enthusiasm which prevails. This patriotic demonstration we owe to our brothers of North America, who have always shown the greatest interest in our independence and Liberty, and have been the first to confirm it in the most marked and generous manner; our gratitude must appreciate it with the purest feelings of friendship and regard, and I beg to drink—to the health and prosperity of the sons of the first American Republic, may our relations of friendship be as firm as our common cause has been just against oppression and tyranny."

By the British Vice-Consul—"The United States and Great Britain, may their friendship be as lasting as their common language."

By an American in reply, pointing to the transparency—"England and the United States, may they always go hand in hand in supporting a good cause."

Mr. Forbes, charge d'affaires of the United States being prevented, by indisposition, from attending, sent the following—"Washington and Bolivar, the first a great original of the most shadeless and perfect human character, the second the best existing copy.—History has already hung their names high in the temple of an imperishable fame. For the sake of Republican Liberty let us hope that, after being the ornament and safeguard of the present age, they may shine with unceasing splendour like great polar stars, to lead millions yet unknown to virtuous and meriting emulation of such illustrious examples."

From the New England Farmer.

RULES FOR SUMMER HEALTH.

These rules, though for summer, will, with due allowance for latitude and season, suit almost any time and place.

1 Keep yourself cool; but this you may say is impossible in our hot weather. It is indeed difficult, still something is to be done—take, for instance, nothing heating and stimulating, merely for the sake of pleasing your palate, or stupifying your brain, not a drop except your health requires it. This at least, will save you some money, and prevent many evils beside.

2 Don't eat too much, which at least half your neighbors do.

3 Retire in due season—that in due season you may rise.

4 Throw your feather beds out of the window, or put them where you will not see them again until December. For feathers, take the following substitutes; first, because best, the inner husk of the corn, cutting off the hard end next the cob, dividing the husk lengthwise into several slips, by a hatchet, by the hand, or by a strong iron comb-second, hair; third, straw. The husks, or straw, may be put loosely into a sack, or made into a mattress; the latter mode is best. No young person should ever sleep on feathers, and then old ones will not wish to.

5 Adapt your clothing to the season; too much or too little are both and equally bad.—Leave the body wholly free from pressure or restraint.

6 Subject the passions to reason, and selfishness to justice.

7 Preserve the approbation of your own mind.

8 Wash your skin locally, more or less every day—and generally, at least thrice a week.

9 Never waste the resources of a sound constitution and sound health. If you should fall sick after observing these rules, you will at least have the consolation of believing that you have not made yourself ill. When you can no longer do without medical advice, send for a physician who not only understands his duty, but is faithful in the discharge of it. Tell him at once all you feel and all you know about your case. Never treat him like a conjuror, nor oblige him to act like one. Follow his advice implicitly; tell him every time he calls on you what has happened in the interval; and then if he should not succeed in his first effort to relieve you, he will be likely to do it in the second.

P. W.

## FOREIGN.

Spain.—Our dates from Spain are not very late and the news under them not very interesting.

Gen. La Serna, the late Viceroy of Peru, together with his suite and discomfited officers, have arrived, but had not landed in consequence of being compelled to undergo a quarantine. The bad success of La Serna is at length admitted, but attributed to the defection of his troops, who are said to have gone over to the "insurgents."

Some apprehensions began to be entertained for the safety of Cuba.

The negotiations for a loan in Holland are definitely broken off.

The convey so long expected from Havana has at length arrived at Cadiz, but the money it brings will go but little way in filling the public coffers, as it has only 40,000 piasters on board.

On the 13th of May, orders were received at Cadiz from Madrid to arrest General Placencia, but they came too late; the General having been for six weeks in London.

On the morning of the same day two frigates the Amphitrite and the Amazon, suddenly put to sea with one or two brigs, and it is said that they are going in pursuit of the Colombian frigate, the Maria Isabella, which has distinguished itself by its depredations, and the injury it had done to the merchants of Cadiz. Perhaps (it is added) there may be found some English vessels to protect the Colombian frigate. The sailing of these two frigates has produced a good effect.

A London paper of the 4th, says, it appears by all the accounts from Spain that a crisis is rapidly approaching in that country. The Journal de Toulouse gives letters which contain recitals of the murder of many French soldiers, and the private letters contain long and apparently authentic details of acts of turbulence among the Spanish troops, which promise to end in a general rising.

Russia.—A letter from Smyrna of the 18th of April states, that "letters from Alexandria announce that the Viceroy Mehemet Ali Pacha is preparing a fresh expedition, to carry prompt succour to the Egyptian troops that have disembarked in the Morea; but there is reason to fear it will arrive too late to extricate Ibrahim Pacha from the wretched situation in which he finds himself. The expedition is to consist of 17,000 men and be placed under the command of Dettler Bey, son-in-law of Mehemet Ali."

The Porte had just freighted 50 vessels for the new campaign, at Constantinople—most of which, it is added, bear the Austrian flag. The Trieste Insurance Company has received advices from Corfu, announcing that several Austrian vessels laden with corn for the Ottoman garrison at Patras, have been captured by the Greeks not far from that port. Most anxiously do we hope the whole fifty may share the same fate.

A letter from Constantinople of April 25, says, "the arrival here of the heads of the most influential of the Albanian Chiefs, has produced a strong sensation, as it would seem to indicate that the Albanians are not to be relied on." The Asiatic troops which the Divan wishes to send out to make an attack upon the isles of the Archipelago, are animated with an extremely bad spirit. The most complete insubordination prevails among them, and it is found impossible to bring them into a state of discipline.

The Greek Journals give very encouraging accounts of the state of public instruction in Greece, and the progress of the schools in general, but particularly those upon the Lancasterian plan.

A letter from Zante, states that the Ionian Government has just given orders to the Greek rebels Zaimas and Londo, who took refuge in the Isle of Calamos, to quit the Septinsular states within three days.

The foregoing summary was prepared from our French papers yesterday. Our English Journals now enable us to add a few items.

A letter from Zante, April 29, states, that after Ibrahim Pacha had been driven from before Navarino, and forced back into his entrenchments, having 1500 of his men killed, he threw himself with a small remainder of troops, into Coron, where without hope of succour, and surrounded by his enemies, he thought fit to revenge himself by causing the hands and ears of the European officers to be cut off, as if they had betrayed the confidence he had placed in them, to destroy the dominion of the Cross. It is affirmed that the number of French, Italian, Genoese, and German officers who were in this expedition, under the banners of the Son of the Satrap of Egypt, amounted to above 1,000.

Another account by way of Corfu, May 1st, states that these European officers had been beheaded by the Pacha, and that his troops, which were in want of every thing, do not exceed 30,000 men.

Letters from Missolonghi and Prevese, published at Corfu on the 2d of May, announce that the Turkish corps which had penetrated into Acarnania, have been completely destroyed in several points. General Karaicaki, in the district of Volos, and Generals Notis, Bozzaris, Zogas, and Stamatias, in Palaicathana, have displayed all the energy and courage that the circumstances required. The particulars of the combats which were fought almost at the same time, are not yet known. It is affirmed, however, that the losses of the enemy are incalculable.

Redschid Pacha, who was encamped at Karvessara, with 12,000 men was attacked on a dark night by 800 Eolians. The Greeks made a dreadful carnage in the Turkish camp, which dispersed in all directions.

The British Consul at Prevese positively announces the arrival of Redschid Pacha in that city and speaks of his defeat as of a thing quite certain.

The affairs of the Isle of Candia remain in the same condition; however the advantages gained by the Greeks on the continent, and the desperate situation of Ibrahim Pacha, cannot fail to ameliorate the condition of the Greeks in that island. Admiral Miaulis, with forty vessels, has succeeded in blocking up, before Suda, a division of the Egyptian fleet; according to the last reports from the brave commander, it will be difficult, perhaps impossible for that part of the enemy's fleet to escape total destruction.

Admiral Sachuni, with fifty vessels, is waiting off the dardanelles for the Ottoman fleet, part of which has already sailed from Constantinople.

By the arrival at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) we have still later intelligence from Europe and the East.

In a letter from Corfu, of May 9, received at Trieste, it is rumored that the Greek Admiral Miaulis has completely defeated a division of the Egyptian squadron, and has captured eight or ten vessels laden with provisions and ammunition destined for Ibrahim Pacha at Modon, whose troops are in a state of the greatest destitution.

A private letter from Uhm, states that the Viceroy of Egypt, has consented for all his troops and his fleet destined to act against the Greeks to be placed under the command of the Captain Pacha.

## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Boston, July 30.—We have received Paris papers to June 14, which contains a few articles of intelligence that had not before reached us.

The laws respecting the finances, which had previously passed the House of Deputies, was adopted by the House of Peers on the 10th by 126 votes out of 132. On the 13th, the law was presented to the King by the committee of the Peers, and subsequently, on the same day, the session of the two chambers was closed by the King's proclamation.

Accounts from Hydra by way of Malta, and from Corfu, confirm in their material circumstances, those which we have already published of the checks met with by Ibrahim Pacha, and the Turkish and Egyptian fleets. The following letter, which we copy from the Journal des Debats, although not of quite so late a date as letters already published from Zante, contains information deserving of notice, and wears the appearance of authenticity. The statement that Ulysses, after being abandoned by his troops, had given himself up to the Greek government, is confirmed in an article from Hydra.

CONF. MAY 12.—A barque which left Nauplia five days since, brings the following information: Ulysses, who had never placed his wife and Mother as hostages in the hands of the Turks, as announced in the Oriental Spectator and Austrian Observer, has just surrendered himself into the hands of the Hellenic Government. This arduous and courageous chieftain had revolted against the authorities with the expectation of acquiring for himself the supreme authority of Attica, Beotia, and Phocis, but abandoned by all his soldiers, and too well informed, to be ignorant of the fate which awaited him if he sought shelter among the Mahometans, he followed the example which Colocotroni had set him. This event may be regarded as the conclusion of the political troubles of Greece, which had been excited by the influence of foreign agents.

At this moment it is certain that Ibrahim Pacha is ruined if he has not succeeded in re-embarking. His expedition in the Morea has cost the Greeks some blood. His artillery directed by foreign renegades and former *soi-disant* Philhellens, has occasioned the death of many brave men; but they are revenged; the people have risen in a body, a new energy animated them, and the campaign of 1825 will be as memorable as that of 1822. The Hellenic government has welcomed with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude the arrival of General Roche, who was sent by the Greek Committee of Paris, among whom are the Chateaubriands, the Ternaux, the Fitzjameses, and other illustrious personages. He immediately took the direction towards Patras and it is probable that he will be employed in the final reduction of that place. The Hellenic government is about to send to Paris M. Calergis, one of its members. The choice of such an envoy shows that the institutions of Greece are becoming settled.

Interior of Africa.—The long agitated question of the termination of the Niger seems to be now settled beyond doubt. The hypothesis first maintained, we believe by the German geographer Richard, afterwards countenanced by Malte Brun and supported with great ingenuity and research by Mr. Edmonstone, a work published a few years ago at Edinburgh, that the waters of the Niger are discharged into the Gulf of Guinea, by the Bights of Benin and Biafra, or one of those channels, is said to be fully established by the testimony of Messrs. Denham and Clapperton, who have lately returned to England. We published three or four years ago an analysis of the principal arguments of Mr. McQueen in support of his hypothesis, which seemed to leave but a shadow of doubt on the question. It was undoubtedly by under this impression that the late Mr. Belzoni resolved to penetrate Africa by way of Benin, which resolution he was on the point of carrying into effect when he died.

Messrs. Denham and Clapperton began their voyage in the year 1821, and after spending three whole years in the interior of Africa, arrived at Tripoli in January last. The English Consul at Tripoli celebrated their arrival by a

splendid fete. Two of their party, Mr. Cobney and Mr. Toule, died in Africa. They left Mr. Tyrwhit at Bornou in the capacity of English Consul, and Mr. McLain was left to descend the river from Tombouctou to Benin, where it is hoped he will arrive in the Spring of 1826. [Bost. D. Adv.]

THE GREEKS.—Captain Hopkins of the brig Friendship, arrived at Boston from Smyrna was boarded in the Gulf of Adramite, by a Grecian gunboat, which he supplied with provisions. Off the island of Mytilene he saw a Grecian fleet of forty-two sail, steering into the Gulf of Sanderli for provisions and was boarded by three of them, from whom he learned that the Constantinople fleet was lying in the Dardanelles, and that the Greeks had taken a 20 gun brig and schooner. On the 2nd of May, off Candia, he saw a fleet of fifty sail, in close of a Grecian fleet of forty-five sail, standing for the Gulf of Patras, and supposed they had an engagement the night before, and another the night after, as a heavy cannonading was heard on both nights.

These fleets seem evidently to have been the same that had a general engagement on the 19th May, which terminated in the Greeks obtaining a complete victory, an account of which appeared a few days ago in our paper.—Bull. Pat.

FROM HAVANA.—A letter dated July 8, to the Charleston Mercury says:—"The ship Pama de Cadiz arrived on Saturday last, from Cadiz, in 33 days passage. She brings news that the General or Marines is called home; that the arsenal is to be done away with here; and that all the Navy officers not attached to vessels are likewise to go to Spain. Commodore LARROBE is to take the command of this station, and vessels are hereafter to be repaired by contract. This takes aloof of the treasury, and will save, it is computed, \$200,000 annually. The orders are not yet received, as they were sent by a French frigate which sailed three days previous to the Pama, and has not yet arrived. Larrobe has taken the command *ad interim*, and has commenced by paying the Crews of the vessels, who had not received any thing for a length of time; they are henceforward to be paid as regularly as the troops. Two Spanish frigates were to sail shortly after the Pama, with a convoy with 2500 men for this station.—It.

## LITERARY.

THE LAFAYETTE FEMALE ACADEMY.  
Continued from our last.

Next came an examination on Ethics, but I shall conclude my notice of the compositions before I remark on this subject. The address spoken on the power of "Association" was not surpassed by any thing we ever heard. There was not one, we will assert, in the house who did not weep, or was not prompted to do so, and those gentlemen who did not, said "it was because they were ashamed." There is, if we may so speak, a physical and a sentimental pathos; the former is exhibited when we see others externally moved; the latter placed internally beneath the very spring of our affections is the gas that throws then bubbling and sparkling into light; the former is that instinctive sympathy which prompts us to aid our fellow being before we have learned the cause of his distress and to commiserate the sufferings of every thing that breathes; the latter interwoven with our constitutions and the bond that links us to each other, with a more immediate connection with reason soothes and spreads a charm around all the concerns of rational beings. We never witnessed a more interesting pathos, except, perhaps, when the same young lady addressed LAFAYETTE. Whoever heard her on the one occasion may conceive what she was on the other. For our part we shall never forget either, nor do we think that Lafayette will ever forget his feelings, when addressed as the *second father* of this great nation, he was solicited in the sweetest tones of affection and innocence to make America his home. We feel well assured that the venerable Principal of the Academy can never forget the appeal made to him, when expressing her own and the feelings of the class she greeted him with the endearing name of *father* and uttered the following sentiment, "Je lui dois tout se que j'ai d'amour pour la vertu."

The "Valedictory" was well composed and well delivered. It marked a robust intellect with an excellent heart. The topics of the several addresses were judiciously selected, clothed in nervous language and delivered with a seriousness and a feeling that made a durable impression. The manner in which the troubles and difficulties of life should be met, and the schedule of rules sketched for the future, direction of her young companions showed a mind well stored with salutary principles and maxims, and one accustomed to deep and useful reflection. To this worthy young lady and her beloved young friends we now bid the most cordial valediction, and sincerely pray that He who constantly watches for our good may guard them from all ill, and realise the fondest wishes of their hearts.

It may be objected by some that such notices as this are injurious to young ladies, being calculated to create vanity. In the first place I answer that, if they are wrong, they are equally so when given to the exhibitions of a College or School of young gentlemen; for I think a vain man is as disgusting at any time as a vain woman. Moreover we know that Nature has given to females the same passion as that she has to men, to be sure in a chastened degree; and can we suppose that all this was for nothing? Men constantly sacrifice personal ease and personal interest to gratify their love of fame; in the accomplishment of their ambition they must necessarily promote the public good, so that the Deity evidently gave them that ambition for the noblest end—the happiness of their fellow-creatures; and can we suppose that He planted the same noble passion in the female heart and did not will at the same time that it should ever be called forth? On extraordinary occasions, when a considerable public interest requires it, we see no impropriety in a lady's addressing an assembly composed chiefly of her own sex. We should be as sorry as any other persons to see them on all occasions casting aside the robes of modesty and delicacy and neglecting their household to obtain popular applause; we do not see however much difference between this and men's neglecting their household for the same purpose. Men of superior talents and elegance govern men; and the same must be true of women. When then female associations are made in order to feed and clothe the widow and the orphan or to send among the Heathen that book which humanizes them in this life and gives them the only assurance that can be given of a better; I would ask who is more likely to gain her point—the lady whose diligence and inexperience prevent her speaking a



together, or she who having spoken on previous occasions comes out with modest confidence and pleads the cause of helpless sorrow and distress? Whenever we witness an able display of intellectual power in man or woman, our applause is, in the words of a great orator, "but the homage that nature pays to her own works."

The practice of writing compositions is one of the most salutary that can be introduced into a school, whether they are read from the manuscript or repeated from memory. There can be little essential difference between these two modes; if any, we would give the preference to that which exercises memory, that great depository of all our knowledge, which unless constantly exerted and kept in order, we will in vain read or strive to acquire knowledge; we will be rather like the fabled virgins of old doomed to pour water into a perforated cask. Writing is one of the best means of confirming all our previous knowledge, and by awakening suggestion it gives rise to new combinations of thought and thus educates and fosters genius. It is in the silence of the closet, when all around is hushed, that the mind can best take notice of its own operations and those of others. Then it brings to bear on the subject in hand all that it has been treasuring up for years; it ascertains by the Logic it has attended to, whether in the works it examines the conclusions drawn are correct; it systematizes by the rules of Rhetoric what it has to express, so that it gives the precise meaning that it intended; it draws from the pages of history strong examples to elucidate its subject, and lastly goes a-broad into the wide field of nature to embellish and set off the whole. The eye is much less apt to be deceived than the ear and he or she who in writing cannot detect gross errors of grammar or of any thing else they have learned, must have been very badly taught, very deficient in judgment, or what is still more culpable, very careless. A command of language with which to adorn conversation, composition, or public speaking is among the chief advantages of the practice for which I here contend; and I am sure that even those of only moderate experience in writing will attest the truth of the foregoing remark. In short we deem that education of young ladies or gentlemen, whether in public or private schools, in Colleges or Universities, to be lamentably defective, in which critical and constant attention has not been paid to the pupils in composition.

An examination on Rhetoric took place between the reading of the compositions. This was very respectable and to use the language of some of the spectators, "it is doubtful whether the students of College could do so well." The young ladies showed fully by the essays which they read that they understood thoroughly the principles of this which has been properly denominated "the art of convincing." With this art which employs for all its purposes truths already discovered, as well as with the art that discovers them, the pupils seemed perfectly familiar. What an engine oratory whether in numbers or in prose, we had fine proofs on the second day; and in a country like ours where all honour centres in the people, what a blessing it is to have the most influential part of the community capable of instructing the rising generation in that which is the great lever for moving masses of men, and of moving them permanently; for they second their instructions on all subjects with the highest and purest advice and with the most eloquent of all instruction—a spotless example! Without these fixed principles of action great endowments, but too often prove a curse to the community, which is dazzled for a moment with their glare, and a most afflictive cheat to their deluded owner, whom they elevate only to tumble with the wide prospect of glory and power which they have not the ability to confer. Whatever may be a man's advantages in other respects, without invariable principles his popularity must be momentary, when he veers about as if seated on the whirling vane of popular opinion, regardless of the dictates of his own conscience and judgment, which are his kingdom. How many commencing with their own hearts in the midst of silence, which is to them an awful watchman, often say, "I wish I had pursued the course my judgment dictated, for then at least my ambition would have been more durably gratified and I should have had peace of mind which after all is beyond every thing else." Thus normalising we are naturally led to notice the examination on Ethics.

This was the most masterly part of all the exercises, as this science is peculiarly the foundation of an enlightened female education. To single out individuals who answered well on this subject, all who were present will agree with me would be as useless as it would be invidious. Every member of the class seemed well acquainted with the several theories on which morals are founded, and after pointing out the errors of others, they showed in a very clear manner the superiority of Dr. Brown's. He bases his theory on the approbation or disapprobation by the mind of any given action. The soul or mind to be sure is only responsible at the time for its convictions, but it is responsible also for the mode in which it arrived at those convictions: hence an accountability is incurred on the score of the manner in which the convictions came to the mind—whether they are its own deliberate choice or have been forced on it by the passions, which too often lead it hoodwinked, and on the score also of the consequences of the actions. If the "approbation or disapprobation" refers to what precedes and succeeds it we have no objection to the definition in this respect. But when we consider how differently different nations view the same act, as the Indians hate the Malometans for eating coconuts and they hate the Indians for eating hogs; when we consider that the same individual views things at different times in diametrically opposite lights; when we reflect how apt we are to be biased by our interests and passions and by the approbation or disapprobation of others, we are compelled to think the definition defective, and that at last reference must be had to some standard. If so, the scriptures must be the only standard. If we are wrong in this opinion, it is an honest error which we would gladly correct when better informed by those who have attended more to Dr. Brown's writings than we have. Without the standard above alluded to, truth and that too of the last concern, must be uncertain and manifold, not as we have always viewed her—one; for that cannot be true in one country which is false in another, nor that—morally correct to-day, the contrary of which is correct tomorrow. We were pleased to see the minds of the young ladies turned to this standard, for it were pitiable

to see them wandering through the mazes of philosophical speculation destined to fall a prey to skepticism or downright infidelity.

We now close our remarks on the "Lafayette Female Academy" wishing it most sincerely all the prosperity that it so amply deserves. We shall however confine some remarks on some topics connected with the subject of schools in a future number of the Gazette.

BOLMAN.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

The result of the late election has astonished both the old, and the new court parties. It was not believed that a majority of the state were opposed to the new court, even by our opponents. But by the use of the most extraordinary industry—the most extensive combination, and let me add, by the most disgraceful means, the people have been induced to say that they consider the late act of the Legislature reorganising the court of appeals as unconstitutional. One consequence of this act is, that the old anti-relief party have taken it for granted that their principles in relation to the relief system, including the Commonwealth's bank &c. &c., are now considered as orthodox, and that the good people of this state, in a tone of repentance are abjuring their errors. That this opinion of theirs is unfounded and rather bordering on the ridiculous, is I think very evident, from the consideration of a few circumstances.

First, it is certain that in the late election the relief law and the right of the legislature to pass them when called on by their constituents, was not called in question. The great majority of the state for several years back has expressed its opinions in the strongest manner in favour of their constitutionality, their necessity and their policy. Secondly, it is equally certain that the present dispute altogether turned upon the right of the legislature to REORGANISE THE COURT OF APPEALS; and that in the majority, on that point, is included a large number of decided relief men. That these men should differ with their party on this point, may be a proof of their honesty in politics, inasmuch as they follow the dictates of their conscience; but it is by no means a proof that they have deserted the course of policy heretofore upheld by them, and which has been productive of so much benefit to the state.

Thirdly, although the late act is considered unconstitutional, judging by the result of the late election, yet there is a large majority of the state opposed to reorganising the old judges. Look in the ranks of the majority in this county and see how many will be in favour of restoring the old court. On the contrary, they most generally say, let us have neither the old nor the new court. Neither court will satisfy those who are in the opposite party, and only way to restore harmony will be to unite and form a court of such persons as will be the most unexceptionable to both parties.

Therefore I think the basis of "Anti-relief" in the last Reporter, that the people have placed their affairs in the hands of his party "for better, for worse" is not only premature, but absurd. He speaks of his party being "now interested with authority" and their duty to raise the character of the state abroad, restore confidence at home, and to correct all the abuses of the "bankrupt aristocracy" which has so long ruled this state. He particularly directs their attention to "THE CURRENCY."

Passing over the insolence of the writers language so characteristic of the leaders of his party, and for which they deserve punishment, I will merely make a remark or two on the subject of the currency, and then await the result of the labour of this prodigious mountain.

Did any of his party dare to make such propositions as he has done in relation to the currency, previous to the election? Did one of them dare openly to recommend a funding of the notes of the Bank at two for one in specie by the state government? Did one of them dare to recommend that the bank should receive specie at one dollar for two due the bank? Did one of them in fine, dare to say that he would be in favour of any alteration in the present management of that institution? No, they did not. On the contrary, they have said that the present system was calculated to produce a gradual and progressive amendment in the value of the paper and to bring it nearer a specie standard, and that they would not interfere with it.

Will appeal to the people of Fayette county if they would have voted for one man who would have asserted such principles as have been ascribed to the world under the august authority of the Reporter of last week. It is contended there that the paper of the state ought not in justice to be permitted to become better than two for one. It is boldly asserted that the next legislature should interfere to prevent its improvement in value. A lengthy argument is gone into, to prove that it would be improper and unjust to prevent its appreciation.

And yet it is this party, which has heretofore lamented over the disgrace which our state has sustained abroad by our rag system. It is this honest party which has been so anxious to preserve inviolate the sanctity of contracts, which now deliberately recommends to the state to cut down its own debts one half, and to defraud the holders of the paper of one half of their just demands. What would be thought of our state abroad, if our Legislature would pass such an act, at a time when our paper has appreciated from an exchange of two for one, to one and a half for one. This what might be justly termed a disclosure of the *claw*, and I presume we shall soon see in regular and cautious succession a display of the *tail*, the *horns*, and finally we shall feel THE CLAWS of this right worshipful gentleman.

It is amusing to hear the sage calculations as well as the threats of some of the heroes on that side of the question. They talk of hurrying the new court from office, impeaching the Governor, shutting up the Commonwealth's bank, and bringing every thing to the right about, as if the whole nation was under their control. They forget that the Senate, the strong hold which they relied on in the new election question against the lower house, is now against them by a decided majority. That which was right then cannot be very far wrong now. If the Senate had a right to maintain their own opinions then, and were not bound to yield them to the sentiments of the Representatives, they have still that right.

Principles have not changed, if men have. Independent of that, we have the Governor on our side. So that whilst this boaster is laying out his supposed conquest into provinces, and arranging their form of government, he has to combat with forces which are two to one against him. Let him, and we will patiently wait to see him reach the end of his career. He will find it necessary to ask for leave to do that, which he is now without hesitation dictating to others.

CATO.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

The late Judges of the Court of appeals are permitted, indeed stimulated by their partisans, to embark openly and actively in the political controversy that now agitates the state. They have published and circulated pamphlets, full of misrepresentations, with a view to influence the public mind.

This is considered by the party that supports them, as delicate and proper, although it is pretended they are still in commission as Judges. But when a member of the new Court vindicates his character against malignant slanderers, it is denounced as an outrage. The conduct of Judge Barry, in this respect, is complained of. No one is more sensible of the dignity of the office he fills and of the restraints it imposes, than this gentleman. The delicacy of his situation,

had, kept him aloof from the controversy; he has resisted the strong importunity of personal and political friends, to induce him to reply to the numerous charges made against him in speeches and through the medium of the press; nor would he have broken the silence that he had before strictly observed, but for peculiar circumstances under which he was compelled to act.

On Monday morning the first day of the election, in the town where he resides, a band of about thirty Wickliffe's issued from the Reporter's office, were circulated amongst the people, reiterating the false charges of Achilles Sneed, accompanied with other slanderous statements; and as an evidence of the truth of those charges, the writer tauntingly says, "not one of them is refuted or denied."

The alternative presented to Judge Barry was to submit to the unfavorable inferences to be made on account of his silence, or to meet and repel at once, the wanton attack on his reputation; he chose the latter, he defended himself in a speech delivered at the court house in the presence of his accusers, to the satisfaction of the candid and impartial men who heard him, and in a manner that caused Wickliffe to decline the reply expected by his friends and shrink from the attempt to support the falsehoods he had propagated.

The public will decide whether Judge Barry deserves to be censured for this act of self defence, it was the exercise of a right not only allowed but enjoined as a duty by the law of our nature a right that may be asserted by all men, public or private, in all places, no matter how dignified or sacred the functions incident on the bench or at the altar.

It is in his speech of a political nature were noticed, it ought not to be imputed to him as a fault, but reproach should fall on the man whose eloquent slanders necessarily drew them into discussion. The noise that a few disorderly persons made with a view to produce confusion and prevent the speaker from being heard, reflects disgrace on those only who participated in this act of rudeness, this indecent conduct met its punishment in a strong expression of indignation by the respectable and orderly part of the assembly, which shamed and silenced the authors of it.

A CITIZEN.

## The Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1825.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

We have obtained the names of all the members elected to the legislature at the late election and the best information respecting the political opinions of those members we derive from the "Argus" and "Harbinger." The former says, there will be 64 or 65 for the Old judges and 35 or 36 for the new; the latter says "for the old court 67; for the new, 36" so that it would seem that there are about two to one in favour of the old court.

### THE CURRENCY.

The present majority in the house of representatives of Kentucky, have an arduous task to perform which will require the whole of their talents and energy. The Governor and Senate it is known do not accord with this majority on some points but none doubt their willingness to cooperate with the house of representatives, in any measure calculated to promote the real interest of the state.

As far as we can judge of the real views of the majority, respecting the Commonwealth's Bank, derived from the last Reporter, the measure there recommended, cannot meet the approbation of the Senate nor the people of the state. The proposition is to abolish the bank and fund its notes at 50 cents specie for each dollar; now as the state has no specie to give in advance, some other fund must be resorted to, and may it not be intended to re-charter the Bank of Kentucky for that purpose.

That such an act would not tend to impair the obligation of contracts, is a question that would be easily determined by the *excellent* friends of the constitution, as well as the justice of arresting the advance of the paper to a specie value, after a struggle of several years, and throwing it back from its present value to two for one again.

If the managers of the institution have by a firm and honest course under every difficulty improved the value of the paper, what must be thought of those who are laying the foundation of a system not only to reduce the value again, but to open a door for speculations that will ultimately deprive them of the remaining half, for what security can the people have, that the paper given in exchange may not again be funded at one half.

### NO RELIEF MAN.

The Emperor of Russia has recently issued a prohibition for specie to be carried out of the Empire. Travellers are not allowed to have more than 50 rubles in silver, and 10 rubles in copper coin. We know not what may be the effect of such a law in Russia, but we know what we believe would be its effect in this country. In one month after it went into operation, every ounce of gold or silver in the country would disappear. What was not smuggled out would be as much an article of merchandise, and of uncertain value, as lead or iron now is.—*Nat. Int.*

General DIVERAUX, of the Colombian service, but a British subject, while travelling in Italy for the restoration of his wealth, was arrested at Livorno on the 13th of May, by order of the Austrian government, and sent to Venice, where he has since been confined a close prisoner. The General, it appears had no previous notice, before entering the Austrian territory of the danger in which he was placed. His papers were seized, together with some property he had about him, and these were to be sent to Milan to be examined in the Emperor's own presence. A gentleman who came over from Trieste, on hearing of Gen. Diveraux's arrest, in order to inquire into the cause and to set about means for his liberation, was refused permission to see him. His place of confinement was the state prison in the ducal palace at Venice. He travelled as an American citizen under a passport granted by Mr. Brown, the American Minister at Paris.

[N. Y. Eve. Post.]

The N. Y. American says the reason assigned for his arrest was, that he had fought against Old Spain and on the side of Bolivar. The same paper adds, "being at the same time a British subject, a citizen of the U. States, and also of Columbia, he may expect three nations to interfere for his liberation." Gen. D. is an Irishman by birth, formerly a merchant of Baltimore, and last winter was on a visit to this country, in the character of General Officer and special Agent of the Government of Columbia to that of Great Britain.—*Balt. Pot.*

### CANAL VERSUS RAILWAYS.

A small steam boat [apparently about 50 feet long and six or seven feet wide], for navigating on canals, was lately launched on the Thames, and cruised about for some hours between Westminster Bridge & Vauxhall Bridge. The boat was propelled easily and rapidly through the water, both with and against the tide, by a very small steam power, without the use of any paddle wheel, by means of an elastic paddle or fin, which was subjected to a reciprocating motion wholly under water and acting equally both ways. When the action is not brought too near the surface, no commotion seems to be occasioned in the water, which could at all prejudice canal banks; and as to the range of the fins, by their

being placed in the narrowing after part of a boat, no impediment need be presented to the passing of locks or bridges.

The invention appears to be extremely simple and efficacious, and of very ready application to vessels of all classes and dimensions; and offers, certainly, one very striking point of difference from and of probable advantage over the old paddle, which the inventor seemed to have great pleasure in pointing out; and whereas upon the old plan, where the paddle revolving upon its wheel may go or move at any given rate, the boat leaving it generally advances through the water at only about 2-3ds of that rate, and never can go near so fast as the paddle; but upon the new principle, whilst the fin makes its double stroke of any length—say two feet six inches each way or five feet in all, the boat may and frequently does, advance through the water double that distance or more—say ten feet or upwards, according to the quantity and intensity of elastic power called into action.

The new plan seems to offer a great field for improvement in steam navigation, both internal and marine; and perhaps from the circumstance last stated, admits, by employment of adequate power, of gaining a degree of speed much beyond any hitherto attained. As the machinery, from being kept entirely under water, may be readily and fully protected from shot, it strikes us in the event of war, it will prove of the greatest importance.—*Philadelphia Democratic Press.*

### MERMAID.

The following interesting Letter appeared some time since in "Sullivan's Journal," but as many of our readers do not receive that work, we have given it a place in our columns; the author is a gentleman of undoubted veracity and of the first respectability.

(Amer. Sentinel.

BATAVIA (E. Indies) March 10, 1822.

"What I have seen with my own eyes and felt with my own hands, that I believe."

I send you a description of a mermaid, taken on the shores of Japan some time last year and brought to this place a few months since by one of the regular Dutch ships. The measurement I made myself, having the animal in my possession an hour; and the description is from my own observation, taking minutes at the time. I regret it is not in my own power to give a scientific description of it, but you must use these facts for that purpose, and lay it before the society of which you are a member. I offered for it 1000 dollars which was as much as I dare risk. I have heard the animal is taken to Europe, where it is probable will be published a proper account of it. Until this came under my observation I was a disbeliever in the existence of an animal inhabiting the water so much resembling a human being. Now I am convinced that I was only disappointed in its size—I had conceived the idea that they were much larger if they existed at all.

Its extreme length from head to tail is 27 inches, arms, including hand, 13-14—divided thus: 3-1-1 from the end of the finger to the elbow; and from thence to the shoulder 5-1-2 inches. The hands are beautifully formed, the fingers tapering and nails long, delicate and white, projecting beyond the flesh a little. It is a female & to all appearance full grown. The breasts were of good size, resembling those of a human being and relatively situated immediately under them commences the fish. The head is large in proportion of human form, rather round—the hair upon its course and black, and most upon the right side—the other appeared inclined to baldness. The cheeks project nearly in a line with the nose which is perfectly human, rather flat, and large nostrils. The ears were human and properly placed. There is a little hair down the back of the neck to where the shoulders are set on. The eye sockets were rather large. The head was so set that its vision when prostrate was about an angle of 45 degrees upwards, which as you hold it erect, gives it the appearance of a hump back person. The neck is finely formed, rather to g. and upon the Adam apple a small lock of hair. Lips human mouth large, and the eye teeth were like tusks. The others were like a human being. The line of demarcation between the fish and human is the commencement of scales immediately under the breast, where they are so fine you can only see them with a powerful magnifying glass. They gradually increase in size as you approach the tail, where they are a little larger than a haddock's, and adhere firmly. The skin above was evidently smooth and of a tawny hue; just under the breast's are two fins quite small, and above them say 1-4 to a 1-2 inch, a lock of hair. Between the fins and hair commences the scales. Below these, 7 inches, are two others larger than the upper and lower, one long fin extending nearly to the tail. On the back one long fin just over the two middle ones upon the belly. The outer edge of the fins appear to be of a reddish hue. The back bone shows itself from the neck down to where the scales commence, and is there lost to the sight. The fish part if I recollect right, resembles in its fins the fish of our shores that feed about the rocks and is dun color. In what position it gives suck I am at a loss about, but I am inclined to think prostrate upon the rocks.

I learned from the owner that the Japanese say they are often seen but are very wary. This is miserably preserved, having shrunk much, and to accommodate it to a box six inches shorter than the fish, they ingeniously bent its tail which cannot now be straightened.

[N. Y. Eve. Post.]

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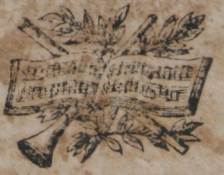
[N. Y. Eve. Post.]

## OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST. Of the 7th Class, Grand Masonic Hall Lottery. THREE ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE. Came up to No. 999, And was sent to Louisville. OTHER FORTUNATE TICKETS AS FOLLOWS.

64	615	1000	1001	1010	1422	1510
66	13		12		24	
74	23		25	20	43	20
94	10	28	32		89	20
103	20	36	500	39	1503	
10	50	40		49	10	04
38	45	10		51		12
56	20	47		68	10	20
66	10	54		1113	20	30
68	10	97	10	39		90
241	710			41	20	1611
51	31	10		45		14
57	10	32		78		33
69	50	46	20	94		68
76	51		1213	20		95
320	10	51		20		1722
40	10	67		84		45
402	20	70		55		60
10	800	10		1302		92
51	01	10		10		1612
61	11	50		17	20	27
62	20	89		26		39
85	10	47	10	46	10	90
93	43		66			94
501	91		67			1907
24	96		71			16
27	003	10		77		22
53	35	10		78		80
77	10	69	20	80	20	42
83	70	10		89	100	52
94	30	76		1402	10	55
600	10	87		04		67

Those Numbers to which no sums are attached, are prizes of \$





## POET'S CORNER.

BY MONTGOMERY.

Friend after friend departs;  
Who hath not lost a friend?  
There is no union here of hearts  
That find not here an end.  
Where this frail world our final rest,  
Laying on dying none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time—  
Beyond the reign of death—  
There, sure, is some blessed clime  
Where life is not a breath;  
Nor life's afflictions troublous fire,  
Whose sparks fly upwards and expire!

There is a world above  
Where parting is unknown;  
A long eternity of love  
Formed for the good alone,  
And faith beholds the dying here  
Translated to that glorious sphere!

Thus star by star declines,  
Till all are passed away;  
As morning high and hush shines  
To pure and perfect day;  
Nor sick those stars in night,  
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

## VARIETY.

### TO PREVENT HAIL STORMS

The London Courier gives the following piece of information:  
A gentleman now on the Continent writes, that the whole country in the neighborhood of Lausanne is undergoing a singular process, called paragraining. The paragrains consist of poles 50 feet high, placed 500 feet from each other, to which conductors are attached. Great ravages are frequently occasioned to the vineyards by hail storms; and it is asserted that these conductors by depriving the hail clouds of their superabundant electricity, will cause their contents to descend either in snow or rain.

From the Maysville Eagle.

Mr. COLLINS:  
Having a desire to be useful in my day and generation, I take the liberty to solicit the medium of your paper, to inform the world, that about one large thimble full of fine salt, sprinkled on the head of every cabbage in the garden, in the morning while the dew is on, once or twice a week, will finally prevent the ravages of the worm, so destructive to that useful vegetable. This discovery, when practiced, is always attended with a two fold good effect, for it not only destroys that pernicious insect, but acts as a most salutary manure, and really preserves vegetation in an extraordinary degree from the effect of drought.

OLD TOM.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

An infallible Receipt for killing Bugs and Fleas.  
Sprinkle or wash the rooms and bedrooms with common salt and water, and those troublesome insects will entirely disappear.

## NATIVE OIL.

Finer and sweeter oil, no country can supply, than what we can, with little trouble and expense, prepare for ourselves. The tall annual Sun Flower will prove this—its seeds bruised and pressed, will yield an oil as sweet and as fine as that we can import from Florence. From a bushel of this seed, a gallon of oil may be drawn—and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time, quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed also, and mass that remains, after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed and fatten hogs, poultry, &c. But besides these uses the growing plant is of eminent service—it having been proved that near 20 times as much pure, dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in 24 hours in light and clear weather, as a man, residing in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of these ill aired and unwholesome places should be diligent in its cultivation. [Del. Watchman.

Messrs. Stanley, Wortley, and Denison, the three members of the British Parliament who lately travelled through this country, voted on the great Catholic question, in favor of emancipation. Their names are recorded among the majority in the House of Commons and is a proof of their liberal sentiments and good principles. [N. Y. Gaz.

## NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing of JAMES P. RUCKER, the following Slaves or either of them: viz William a man and Precilla his wife, and their children of the following names (to wit) George, George Ann, Patience, Dick, William and James, as these slaves are all my property in right of my dower in the estate of John Mc Daniel dec'd.

MARY HAMILTON.

late MARY MCDANIEL.

## Weaving.

### ABRAHAM DEYARMON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has commenced the Weaving business in all its various branches as follows, Coverlets, Diapers, Sattinet, Jeans, and imitation of

### Vegetarian Carpeting &c.

He will also attend to the BLUE & BLACK Dyeing and Scouring. He pledges himself, that no exertions shall be spared by him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work, his establishment is in a part of the house occupied by Mr. Brielwiler a Saddlers Shop on Main Street and directly opposite the Baptist graveyard where he may be found at all times.

August 9th 1825—32—tf.

## Fayette County to wit.

Taken up by Joseph Rutherford six miles from Lexington on the Hickman Road one white mare fleabitten about the neck and about 12 years old twelve years old fourteen hands two inches high no brands Appraised to fifteen Dollars in silver or gold by Francis Downing and John Kiser before me this 27th day of April 1825.

August 12th 1825—32—36

O. KEEN, J. P.

## Queensware & China.

### JAMES HAMILTON.

MAIN STREET.

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing  
Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. Tea do. do. do.  
Plates Twiflers & Muffins, do. do.  
Oval Dishes, do. do.  
Covered do. very handsome, do. do.  
Soup Tureens do. do.  
Sauces do. do.  
Bakers and Nappies, do. do.  
Mugs and Pitchers, do. do.  
Bowls, Bannans and Ewers, do. do.  
Teapots, Sugar and Creams, do. do.  
Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do. do.  
Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c.  
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

## HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19—tf.

## NOTICE

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Advertiser, or for Advertisements published in that paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle their respective balances, either by payment of the money or giving a note. Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19—tf.

## Law Notice.

### JAMES O. HARRISON.

WILL practice LAW in the Fayette Courts, his office is kept above the Office of the Clerk of the County Court  
Lexington, July 15, 1825—28—tf.

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.  
WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.  
Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25—tf.

## LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW:  
WILL ATTEND THE PAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.  
Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15—tf.

## A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake,  
TAILORS,  
WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style.

They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE, low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

## ELLIAN H. DRAKE.

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PLECEES. He has brought with him from Mr. WATSON'S Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.  
Lexington, July 22, 1825.—29—6m

## For Sale.

A valuable tract of about 320 Acres of first Rate LAND;  
LYING on Cane Run about five miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works Road, on which there is two log Cabins and 90 acres cleared; the remainder

Well Timbered with Timber Of the first Quality, & furnished with an abundance Of Stock Water.

This Tract can be very conveniently divided into two tenements, so as to accommodate purchasers who may not incline to purchase the whole.  
For terms apply to William Story of Georgetown or John Bradford of Lexington.  
28—tf

## \$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirtieth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by DANIEL PRICE  
Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3—tf

## MARNIX VIRDEN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

## A Complete Hack,

and strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he is confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill Street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.  
Lexington, July 29th, 1825.—30—tf.

## LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are submitted, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

## La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4, 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.  
Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enclosed in a stereo or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh; J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELL, Druggist, Cleveland—PRATT and MEACH, Druggists Buffalo—O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

## Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.  
Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.  
May 25th 1825.—1 year.

## GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.  
THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.  
May 2, 1825.—19—tf.

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store on Main Street, in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a choice assortment of

## GOODS,

Selected with great care by himself;

Among which are the following Articles, viz: Superfine BROWN CLOTHS and Cassimeres, assed Pelice Cloths, Flannels and Baze, assorted. Figured and Plain Bombazetts do Denmark Statins and Silk Stripes do Irish and Russia Sheetings do Table and Russia Diapers do Linen and Cotton Drillings do Furniture Calicoes, and Gingham. do Wide and narrow Fancy Calicoes do Cotton and Linen Cambricks do Long Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs do Jacquett and Mul Mul Muslins do Figured and Plain Book do Canton Crapes and Crapes Robes do Crapes and Cotton Handkerchiefs do Italian Crapes and Crapes Scarfs do Pink Muslin Robes & White do. with coloured borders.

Plain and Figured Silks assorted Figured Silk and Gause Handkerchiefs do Bandana and Black Silk do Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do Silk and Beaver Gloves do No-keen, Silk, Twist and Buttons do Ribbons, Tapes, Laces and Edgings do Tortoise Tucking and Side Combs do Wide and Narrow Domestic Plaids do Domestic Circassian Plaids and Bed Ticking ass'd. Furniture and Domestic Checks assorted Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheetings do Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Shirtings Silk Merseilles and Valencia Vesting assorted Belling Cloths, from No. 1 to 7 warranted Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes assorted Best Madeira and London particular

WINE. Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY. Best IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER and YOUNG HYSON TEAS. LOAF SUGAR, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE. Anise, Pepper, Cloves and Mace Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mustard. Best Bengal Ldggo and Patent Blacking Madder, Copperas and Alum Queens, China and Glass Ware, assorted Window Glass and Cut Nails Spades and Shovels. Cradling and Grass SCYTHES

And a general Assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Those GOODS being laid in very low, and with such great care, that all who may want to purchase will find it their interest to call.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington June 9, 1825.—23tf

## Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.  
JOHN EADS.  
Lexington March 24, 1825.—12—tf.

## JOHN M. HEWETT, TRUSS MAKER.



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel. The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel. The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets. Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

## The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18—tf

## For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

## LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.  
GEORGE ROBINSON.  
Lex. April 1, 1824.—14—tf.

## WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by DAVID MCGOWAN. Upper end of the upper marketplace. Lexington, May 16th 1824.—20—tf

## Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constants supply of hatters WOOL on hand.  
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.  
January 13th, 1825.—2—tf

## Stop the Thief!

WAS STOLEN on the night of the 23d inst from Daniel Crump's, six miles south of Perryville, Kentucky.

## A LARGE ROAN MARE,

about fifteen hands high, has a small scar on her breast occasioned by roweling; a small white star in her forehead, very drooped rump, some small saddle spots, very small eyes, snub nose and a large fore foot much worn. The man I suspect of having stolen her is called the same night that I did at Mr. Crump's to stay all night, but was missed about 10 or 11 o'clock the same night. Any person who detects the thief or can give information so that I get the mare shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble and expense, by the subscriber living at the Cross Plains, Fayette County Ky.

BENJAMIN BLEDSOE.

July 25, 1825.—30—4\*

## Public Sale.

Agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky passed at their last session, we will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday 27th day of the present month a first rate MERCHANT MILL and apparatus, together with between five and ten acres of land on the farm of the late Jacob Keller dec'd in Jessamine county six miles South of Lexington. A credit of six months will be given, bond and security will be required; terms of sale, gold or silver—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM POLLARD, } Commissioners.  
JOHN B. MILLER, }  
P. S. At the same time and place there will be several horses, a parcel of hay and several other articles offered for sale terms as above.

August 5, 1825. 31—3w.

## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC. He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Hollow Cloths—Lephorn Bonnets—Olive Oil in canisters for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell again we can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825—15—tf

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

## WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Steel Pens and Steel Yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade.

Feb. 10, 1825.—6—tf.

## JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here.

## \$100 Specie Reward!!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Lexington, Fayette County (Kentucky.) on the 28th day of December last, a Negro Man named

## QUILLA:

About 21 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, of copper complexion; he had on a grey linsy coat and pantaloons, took with him a drab grey co at with 3 or 4 capes, with other clothing not recollected, I have reason to believe the above slave is either in the state of Indiana, Illinois or Ohio, or on board some Steam Boat.

I will give the above reward for the said slave taken out of the state of Kentucky, or fifty dollars in like money if taken within the state of Kentucky, on delivery of him in Lexington.

May 23d 1825. WM. E. BAIN.

21—tf.  
The National Republican at Cincinnati will give the above advertisement 4 weeks insertion, and forward their account to this office for payment.

## J. M. PIKE

WANTS TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.  
Lex Feb. 24 1825.—8—tf.

## The Sulphur Bath

IS again in operation, and will be carefully administered by Robert McNitt. Its efficacy has been proved in several cases of Rheumatism, Tetter, &c. Apply at the room opposite the Red river Iron Store, on Short street, and directly above the office of Sam. Blair, esq.  
Lexington, April 26 1825.—18—tf.

## Lancasterian Seminary.

THE UNDERSIGNED being associated in the education of youth do pledge themselves to those who may please to patronize their institution, to devote their best efforts to the progress and improvement of their pupils both in moral and literary attainments.

## Classical and Scientific DEPARTMENT;

Under the charge of Mr. O'Hara. TERMS OF TUITION in this Department are as follows.

Classical Course, 10 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks. Scientific Instruction 10 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks. English, Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, seven dollars and fifty cents per quarter of twelve weeks.

## The Lancasterian School

Will be under the same regulation as heretofore, with the exception of a change of the session from five months to twelve weeks.—The terms of tuition will therefore be four dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, including the lessons, slates, pencils, fuel, &c. usually furnished in this institution.

Tuition to be paid in advance.  
WM. DICKINSON.  
CHARLES O'HARA.

June 23, 1825.—25—tf

## Tobacco Manufactory.

WILLIAM H. NORTON  
HAS opened a shop opposite Drs. Pindell and Satterwhite, where he has and will constantly keep on hand

Best chewing Tobacco, Best Kentucky Spanish and common SEGARS.

Scotch, Rappee and Macouba Snuffs of superior quality, Wholesale or Retail.

W H N Has recently commenced the manufacture of

## Wrought Nails,

A supply of which, equal if not superior to any manufactured in the United States, will be constantly kept for sale at the above establishment.  
Lexington July 8, 27—tf.

## Lands for Sale.

THE subscribers wish to sell their farms on which they live in the county of Mercer on Salt river seven miles below Harrodsburgh and one mile west of New Providence Church containing near

## 300 Acres each:

The land is of good quality well watered and timbered, with good improvements orchards and buildings. A 1st one tract containing 166 acres, nine miles below Harrodsburgh on Salt River, on which James McKee lived: Good Land, well watered with good

## TIMBER AND GOOD Improvements,

The whole or either of the above farms will be sold low for cash and a reasonable credit given for part of the purchase money. JNO & ROBT. MCKARNY.  
July 4, 1825 28—6\*

## ENTERTAINMENT,

AT THE CROSS KEYS, By Nathaniel M. Simpson;

WHERE accommodations both for Man and Horse may be had, of the best the country affords, and on the lowest terms.

2 or 3 HACKS Are constantly kept, for the accommodation of those who wish to hire.  
May 5th, 1825.—18—tf

## Soap Grease and Ashes.

WISH to purchase a quantity of SOAP GREASE AND ASHES, for which a fair price will be paid in cash.

SAMUEL COOLIDGE.  
Lexington July 27th 1825.—30—tf.

## For Sale, A SMALL FARM OF 80 ACRES

In the immediate neighbourhood of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards—under good fence—ana sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favourable.